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OVERWHELMING CONFIDENCE VOTE IN LABOUR GOVERNMENT

"REBELS" ABSTAIN FROM VOTING ON AMENDMENT

ATTEMPT TO WITHDRAW MOTION AFTER ATTLEE'S REPLY FAILS

LONDON, NOV. 18.

THE LABOUR PARTY REBELS AGAINST THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY STATED THEIR CASE TO A CROWDED HOUSE OF COMMONS TO-DAY WHEN THEIR AMENDMENT CRITICISING THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY WAS DEFEATED BY 353 VOTES TO NONZ. THE AMENDMENT WAS BACKED BY NEARLY 60 LABOUR MEMBERS.

Mr R. H. S. Crossman, a journalist and member of the Anglo-American Commission on Palestine, began the debate by moving the amendment which expressed the "urgent hope that His Majesty's Government will so review and recast its conduct of international affairs as to afford the utmost encouragement to and co-operation with all nations and groups striving to secure full Socialist planning and control of the world's resources and thus provide a Democratic and constructive Socialist alternative to an otherwise inevitable conflict between American capitalism and Soviet Communism in which all hope of a world government would be destroyed."

Explaining the motives for moving the amendment, Mr Crossman contrasted the Government's Socialist domestic policy with its foreign policy which, he said, was obviously different.

At the General Election Labour candidates had supported one central point: that if the Conservative Government were elected—that government, in their view, would drift into close association with the United States and would therefore render a division of the world into two ideological blocs—a danger to civilisation.

Labour had claimed that only a Labour Government would stop that drift and mediate between Russia and America and that only a Labour Government would want a continuing friendship with both Russia and America. He said the Government had drifted from that sensible position.

He referred to what he described as the enthusiastic support of the Conservative Party for the Government's foreign policy "until at last we act to question this central issue—not only the Anglo-American tie-up but the tie-up between the two Front Benches" (the leading members of the Government and the Opposition).

Mr Crossman said that until now members had been told they must be crypto Communists if they opposed this foreign policy. But it was really a burning problem throughout the Labour movement.

"We view with alarm this departure from the central thesis on which we fought this election," he said. It had become a matter of life and death for ordinary people of Britain.

Mr Crossman then spoke of the relations between Russia and the United States and the ideologies which, he said, had be-deviled international relations for the last 10 months.

Lightning Strike Of Manchester's Transport Workers

Manchester, Nov. 18.

Over half a million Manchester workers had to walk or hitch-hike in pouring rain to-day as the city's bus and tram services came to a standstill following a lightning strike by 5,000 transport workers.

It is the biggest stoppage Manchester has experienced since the 1923 general strike. The dispute began on Saturday when 1,000 workers at one main depot struck, because a driver was dismissed for alleged dangerous driving. A mass meeting of strikers was held to-day.—Reuter.

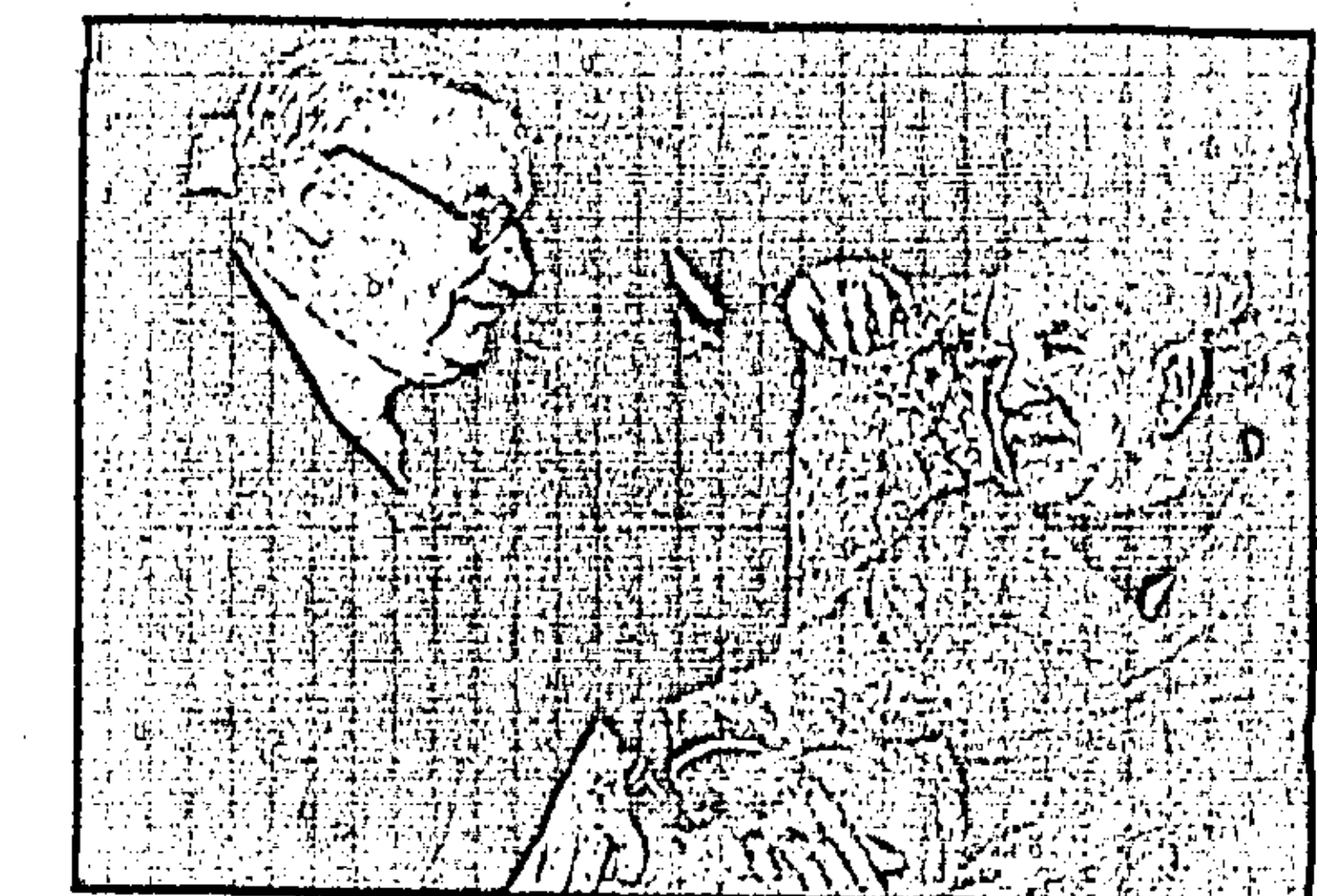
RUSSIA DISSATISFIED WITH LEAGUE ASSETS APPORTIONMENT

Lake Success, Nov. 18.

Russia to-day protested against the "unjust attitude" towards the Soviet Union in apportionment by the United Nations of the assets of the League of Nations.

The Russian delegate told the United Nations Budgetary Committee that Russia had been a member of the League and had fully met her financial obligations, but was not included in the apportionment to the various states decided upon last April. "Russia has an indubitable right to participation," he said.

The French delegate approved the Russian statement and undertook to introduce the resolution. The British delegate asked for time to consider the matter and further discussion was postponed.—Reuter.



The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, photographed with the Egyptian Premier, Sidiy Pasha, at the Hotel, London, recently during the Anglo-Egyptian treaty revision talks.

Desperate Red Attacks In Shantung

Nanking, Nov. 18.

The Hsin Min Pao reported to-day that the Communists were desperately attacking the Government positions in Shantung with the sound of gunfire audible in the suburb of Tsinan.

The paper said that Reds were encircling Taitung, 40 miles north-west of Tsinan, with reinforcements.

TRAGEDY DURING PAGEANT IN CONVENT SCHOOL

Naples, Nov. 18.

Nine persons, including four nuns, were killed and nine injured in the panic following a fire at the Santa Maria Gran Trionfo Girls' School here to-day.

The fire was caused by a short circuit in the school's theatre during a pageant.

In the rush for the exits four nuns, a priest, two women and two children were trampled to death. The fire caused negligible damage to stage effects.—United Press.

Arriving from the Gulf of Chihli area. Another column was pushing from Tainan toward Luicheng, 60 miles south-west of Tsinan.

A dispatch from Paoing said the Communists in Yihshien, 21 miles north of Paoing, have mustered 20,000 men in an effort to besiege the Tungshan-Peltsun area. Other reports in Nationalist papers said the Communists were attacking Sinsui, in north Kiangsu.

United Press correspondent in Peiping quoted the railway authorities as reporting that the Communists had struck at the Peiping-Mukden Railway, supply line to Manchuria, at two different places in the past 48 hours, but were driven off. They said the main attack occurred at the Langfan station, 37 miles north-west of Tientsin. The other attack was on Chingchen, highway town 10 miles north-west of Tangshan. Casualties, according to these sources, were suffered by both sides.—United Press.

Attempt To Blow Up Bridge Tsinan, Nov. 17.

Belated reports reaching here to-day said the Communists attempted to blow up the important Taku Bridge, over which runs the Kincow-Tsinan Railway on Friday night.

The reports added that more than 5,000 Communist troops launched an attack on Government positions near Chientinkou to cover a group of demolition workers proceeding to the Taku Bridge. The plan was, however, foiled as a result of the flanking back of the main attacking Communist force.—Central News.

Successful Forced Landing By Dakota

London, Nov. 18.

The crew and passengers escaped serious injury when a Dakota plane made a forced landing in bad weather on the French-Swiss border to-day, states the British European Airways. The plane, which was on the London-Genoa service, was forced down by bad weather at noon at Lons Le Saunier.—Reuter.

UNO As Guardian Of Trust Lands Proposed By India

Lake Success, Nov. 18.

India opened the debate in the Sub-Committee of the United Nations Trusteeship Committee to-day by proposing that all trust territories should be administered "as a rule" by the United Nations Organisation itself.

Mr. Nikolai Novikov, (Russia), urged that India's proposal should be fully discussed.

Sir Maharaj Singh, of India, moving his resolution on the New Zealand draft trusteeship agreement for Western Samoa, said: "India believes the United Nations Organisation will be more impartial in its administration than any single administration."

The Russian delegate said: "Where a state does not fulfil its obligations in an entirely satisfactory fashion we can contemplate administration in such cases being transferred to the UNO."

The New Zealand delegate said: "If the Indian comments were intended to convey any doubt as to the motives and intentions of New Zealand I reject those doubts with indignation. The interesting proposal by the Indian Government is well worthy of consideration, but completely unacceptable to New Zealand," he added.—Reuter.

Earlier, the United States was reported ready to promote a proposal that the United Nations make public the size and location of armed forces at home as well as abroad.

A warning against "international politics" was sounded in the Economic and Financial Committee by the Ukrainian delegate, M. A. M. Baronovsky, who charged that the American proposal for bilateral agreements on the distribution of relief "would lead to political advantages" for the donor countries.

China joined White Russia and the Ukraine in asking that UNRRA be continued, at least through 1947. China's P. C. Chang warned that delay in settling the issue meant death.

Britain's Philip Noel-Baker supported the American plan with the provision that the United Nations Secretariat be the clearing house for relief.—Reuter and United Press.

Outer Mongolia Frontier Control Tightened

Peiping, Nov. 18.

The Soviet-sponsored autonomous People's Republic of Outer Mongolia to-day started tightening up the frontier separating Outer Mongolia from North China, according to a report in the Hsin Min Pao.

Troops from the interior of the country have been transferred to the southern frontier, according to the dispatch, while special precautions have been taken to prevent any unauthorized travel between Outer Mongolia and North China.

Hundreds of miles of sprinkled sand have been laid down along the frontier between Outer Mongolia and Suiyuan and Chahar provinces in an attempt to detect unauthorized traffic. It also reported that signs have been posted all along the North

Wheat Stocks Far Short Of World Requirements

London, Nov. 18.

The Minister for Food, Mr. John Strachey said to-day that the United States alone had bumper wheat supplies and that transportation bottlenecks would hamper distribution which appeared to be the only partial solution to alleviation of the world's hunger.

The shortage of railroad cars and grain bearing ships probably would prevent America from exporting more than 400,000,000 bushels of the current crop which it has earmarked as domestic surplus, Strachey said.

The Minister conceded that 400,000,000 bushels was a "vast amount" but deduced that since it was the same as last year's figure "we are no better off."

Adding to the headache of boosting American exports, the Food Minister said, was the absence in the United States of "controls" which would enable the Government to squeeze out additional wheat for breadless Europe.

But even if every grain of American wheat were channelled to famine-ridden areas, Strachey said, it still would not be enough. He said, however, that if the transport problem could be licked the "position both here and in Europe would be eased."

Reducing the problem to the simplest terms, Britain's Food Chief declared that world wheat stocks were far short of requirements.

Mr. Strachey said Canada was "seriously behind with her de-

EXPLOSION AT OIL REFINERY

Budapest, Nov. 18.

The Miklos oil refinery, the largest and best equipped in Hungary, was demolished by an explosion to-day.

The blast killed four and wounded nine with the possibility of a heavier toll when firemen can approach the blaze.

It is believed the explosion was caused by gasoline vapour in the tanks in the pipes. Destruction of the refinery will be a severe blow to Hungarian production from which the Red Army takes a share.—United Press.

Complicating the Canadian supply problem was the fact that carryover stocks were drawn upon so heavily last year to meet world demands that no wheat was waiting in the Atlantic ports when this year's harvest came, Strachey said. He pointed out that the Great Lakes would be freezing over "at any moment" which again would intensify the problem of shipment to ocean ports.

Britain, Mr. Strachey said, would buy "every ton" of wheat the American Government is willing to sell us up to our full requirements.

The Food Minister, in answer to a question, said that at present he could see no immediate prospect of reconciling bread rationing. In Britain but reiterated his pledge to remove the much criticised regulation at the "very first moment that it is safe to do so."

The Daily Mail reported, meanwhile, that the Russians had begun sending large shipments of food for the British zone of Germany. The paper said grain and potatoes were coming in through the German Baltic ports in exchange for steel which was to be sent to the Soviet Union by rail.—United Press.

side of the frontier warning Chinese not to attempt to approach the frontier if carrying arms. The signs also warned against any illicit traffic across the boundary under penalty of imprisonment.

In explanation, the dispatch said the frontier between Outer Mongolia and the North China provinces of Suiyuan and Chahar have not yet been settled. While the old boundary is being used the Mongolians have begun to take an interest in a boundary question and have brought up troops, stationing them at strategic points.—United Press.

Russia Blocks Efforts To Restrict Use Of Veto Power At UNO

New York, Nov. 18.

Russia to-day held out against the efforts of the other big Powers to restrict the veto and virtually accused them of fomenting little nation revolt within the United Nations.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr. James Byrnes, countered the Soviet Foreign Minister's hint that the British, Americans, French and Chinese had encouraged Australia and Cuba to attack the veto with the charge that the veto had been abused.

Second British Note Sent To Rumania

London, Nov. 18.

The British Government has presented a second note to the Rumanian Government concerning the conduct of the Rumanian elections and in reply to the Rumanian Government's note of November 7.

The note, which was presented to the Rumanian Government on November 10 by the British Political Adviser in Bucharest, said the British Government regarded as irrelevant and baseless the argument advanced by the Rumanian Government that the British Government should not express their views concerning the Rumanian electoral arrangements on the ground that the Moscow Agreement was a tripartite arrangement and that any representation based on that agreement should be made jointly by the three Governments concerned, and not by one or even two, of the parties concerned acting alone.

The Moscow Agreement was between the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union concerning the attitude they would adopt towards Rumania.

The note recapitulates the events since the British Government recognised the Rumanian Government last February and states that in view of the obligation directly assumed by the Rumanian Government, action on the part of the British Government could not be considered as infringement of Rumanian sovereignty, or as interference in a matter of domestic jurisdiction.

The statement continues: "The British Government note that the Rumanian Government state that they can prove that the electoral campaign is developing without hindrance. Information at the British Government's disposal unfortunately leads them to doubt the correctness of this statement, and to question whether freedom of the press and of speech and the right of association guaranteed by the Rumanian Government's declaration of January 8 last are yet fully enjoyed in Rumania."

"Can the Rumanian Government deny, for instance, that the Social Democratic Independent Party is still without an official newspaper and that the Opposition are still denied any broadcasting facilities? Can the Rumanian Government further deny that movement about the country of the representatives of certain of the parties taking part in the elections and the holdings of meetings are being interfered with by gangs of roughs without intervention by the forces of law and order?"

The note concludes that the British Government hope that the Rumanian Government will be able to reassure them with regard to these points.—Reuter.

ENGLISH SOCCER SIDE TO MEET HOLLAND

London, Nov. 18.

The English football team to meet Holland at Huddersfield on November 27 is:

Swift (Manchester City); Scott (Arsenal) and Harwick (Middlesbrough); Wright (Wolverhampton), Franklin (Stock City) and Johnston (Blackpool); Finney (Preston), Carter (Derby), Lawton (Chelsea), Mannion (Middlesbrough) and Langton (Blackburn).

The team shows one change from that which beat Wales, Johnston playing at left half instead of Cockburn.

Despite popular opinion, the selector continues to play Finney at outside-right instead of Stanley Matthews.—Reuter.

U.S. SOFT COAL MINERS BEAT DEADLINE

Washington, Nov. 18.

American soft coal miners to-day beat to quit their jobs three days in advance of the deadline set by the miners' leader, Mr. John L. Lewis, for a strike.

Five mines operated by the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company closed when 3,000 miners stayed away from work at these and other pits of the company.

Company officials attribute this absence to Mr. Lewis' signal for a shutdown and to the opening of the bear hunting season in Pennsylvania. Meanwhile, the Department of Justice to-day announced that a temporary order has been signed by a Federal judge designed to restrain a strike of 400,000 soft coal miners called for Thursday morning.

Observers here regarded the miners' defiance of Government appeals not to hold up coal shipments for abroad by staying away from work to-day, it was disclosed in Washington to-night.

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Chinese Volunteers Undergo Training On British Cruiser

BY JACK JENKINS

Malta, Nov. 17.
Some 30 Chinese ratings who volunteered before V-J Day for training in the Royal Navy preparatory to joining the Chinese Navy, are serving in HMS Mauritius, flagship of the 1st Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean.

All the men are young—mainly between the ages of 20 and 21 and are on a six-months' course of sea-going training after a year's shore-based instruction in Britain.

Before they came to Malta aboard the aircraft carrier Indefatigable, they had undergone a course of instruction at Plymouth aboard the Renown, and received gunnery training at Chatham. All are now second class gunnery ratings.

In civil life, more than half of them were University students, but no task or duty comes amiss to them now and they are determined to become inured to the rigours of a sea-going life.

Not least of their troubles when they began this sea-going life was seasickness. Only four of them escaped this unpleasant experience during either their voyage from England to Malta or during their first week aboard the Mauritius, when they had a somewhat stormy passage from Cyprus to Corfu.

Aboard ship, these trainees receive the same treatment and the same food as the other ratings. They do their share of work, divided up into three parties for the fore'side, quarter-deck, and top-deck, although they are not being called out for night watches for the time being.

They mess together in a forward

compartments where they also sleep. Probably conscious that their training is being crammed into the relatively short period of 18 months, these young Chinese are extremely conscientious, attentive and observant.

Ask Many Questions

Accompanying them, as a liaison link, is young Petty Officer Derek Holt of Dunstable, who was with them during their training at Chatham and to whom they put many questions reflecting their keen observation. Two Chinese officers, Lieutenant Sung Chi-huang and Lieutenant Liu Tso-pin, who also have been training with the Royal Navy, are shortly to join the ship.

The Chinese ratings, who come from all parts of China, are ambitious and ambitious. They are non-drinkers and only a few of them smoke. They hope to be included in the ship's company of the cruiser "Aurora," which has been transferred to the Chinese Navy from the Royal Navy, when she is commissioned about next April, and look forward to the eventual possibility of achieving petty officer or even commissioned rank.

They have all picked up a fair working knowledge of English since they left Chungking more than a year ago, and while quite self-possessed in their new life they respond instantly to a friendly word or gesture.

Once their polite deference to a stranger is overcome they are happily talkative.—Reuter.

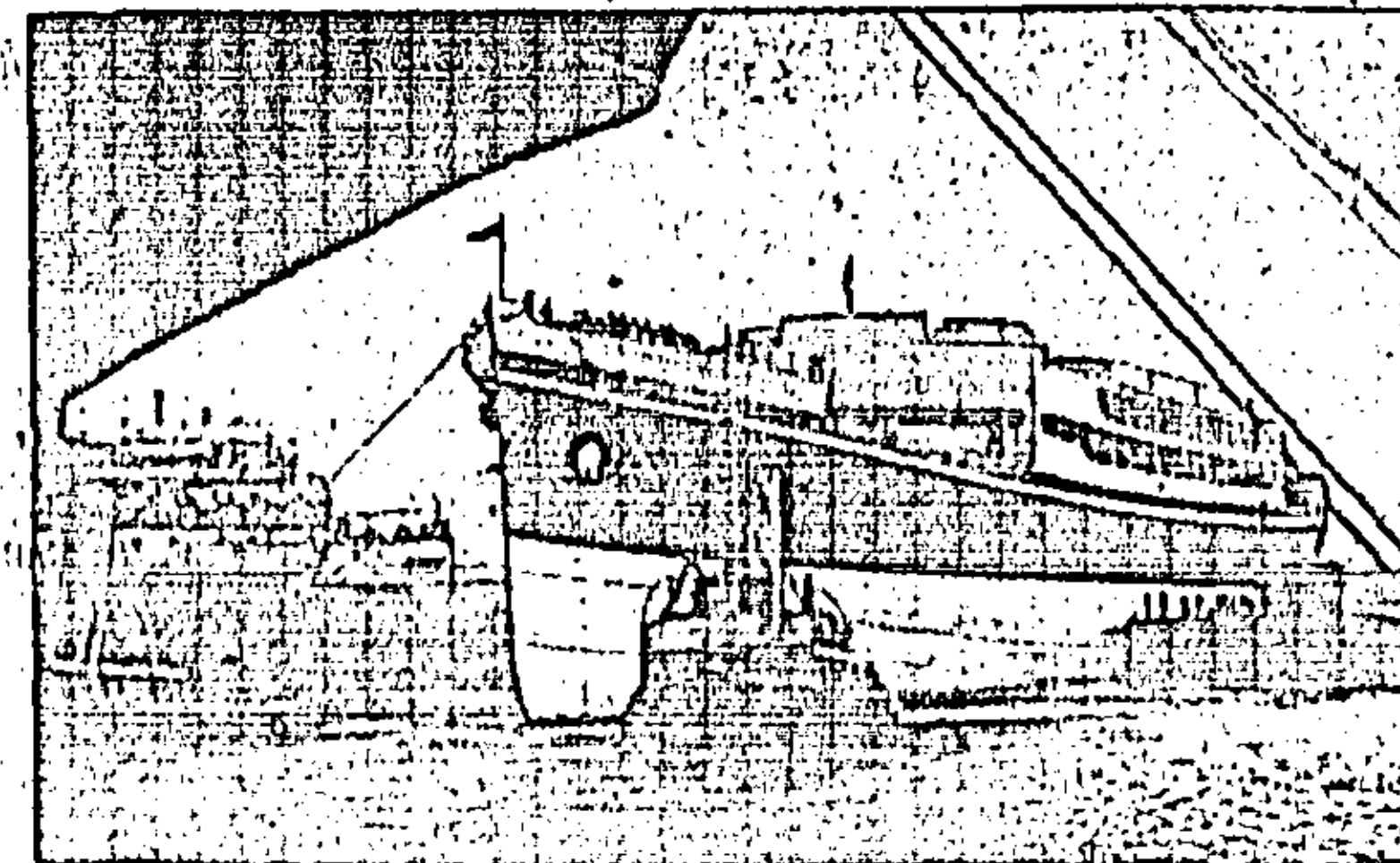


Photo shows the "Corinthia" entering the fitting out basin after her recent launching at Cammell Laird's shipyard at Birkenhead.

Ambitious Blueprint For New Shanghai

A new master plan to develop Shanghai into one of the largest and most modern cities in the world, capable of comfortably accommodating a population of 15,000,000 has been drafted by the newly-organised Planning Committee of the Shanghai City Government.

This plan—which supersedes all previous blueprints—calls, among other things, for an extension of the city's present northern, western and southern limits by an average of 15 miles, and for the building up of Pootung—the undeveloped peninsula across the Whangpoo River into the main residential area.

Composed of 27 of the nation's leading architects, engineers, bankers and businessmen, the Planning Committee has set up seven sub-committees to study the technical aspects of the scheme, which also embodies details for the construction of a large airport.

The business, industrial and residential districts are clearly marked out. The present central district will remain, as it is today, the principal commercial sector; Pootung, the main residential area, and the northern and western suburbs will be reserved for factories and workshops.

It has not yet been decided how best to link up the new proposed residential sector and the city proper. Three schemes are at present under consideration—a bridge across the Whangpoo, a tunnel under the river, or a number of ferry services.

According to Reuter, one of the most striking features of the plan is the elaborate communication network of highways and railways which it is intended to build.

Highways are divided into artery, auxiliary and district roads, and railways into long-distance and district

lines. Only high-speed vehicles will be allowed on district roads. Intersections along these roads will be reduced in number and a synchronised traffic-light system installed to permit motor-cars to keep moving all the time. No motor-cars will be permitted on artery roads. Auxiliary thoroughfares will act as links between artery and district roads.

Quick Travel

The railway network has been so planned as to enable quick travel. Sub-stations will be established at two-kilometre intervals all along the projected lines criss-crossing the city.

There is no hint as to when the City Government hopes to begin implementing the plan, although the Kiangsu Provincial Government is reported to have already been approached regarding transfer of the administrative rights which it holds over certain areas required for extension of the city limits.

In all probability, the plan will remain in the blueprint stage for some considerable time yet, as a major rehabilitation programme is on the eve of being launched by the City Government.

At present a Rehabilitation Programme Planning Committee of 11—including two representatives of UNRRA and CNRRA—are said to be investigating, planning and promoting "all rehabilitation projects vital to the municipality."

CNRRA Facing A Deficit Of \$160,000,000

Shanghai, Nov. 17.

Shortage of funds is threatening to hold up or seriously delay the gigantic relief and rehabilitation programme of UNRRA-CNRRA in China, which has, hitherto, benefited not only the country as a whole but millions of Chinese individuals of all classes and ideologies.

CNRRA will wind up 1946 with a deficit, according to official figures, of no less than CN\$130,000 million (about HK\$160,000,000).

It is learned that an appeal has been made to the Chinese Government to increase its subsidy to the relief organisation besides granting a big loan.

It was disclosed by Dr. J. Saper, head of the UNRRA Displaced Persons Department, that a total of 33,000 displaced persons—including overseas Chinese and European Jewish refugees—would be repatriated from China before June next year.

He said that the Allied Control Council in Austria had already approved the return of 2,000 Austrian refugees to their homeland, and that all Italian DP's in China should be en route to their own country some time in December.

Meanwhile, Yugo-Slavs, Czechs and Poles were being repatriated in small batches, said Dr. Saper, who, however, held out no early hope for the return of German refugees to their homeland "owing to the unstable economic condition existing in Germany and because no pressure was exerted on the Allied Control Council in Germany."

It learned that well over a ship a day has been discharging UNRRA supplies in China ports this year.

UNRRA records reveal that 417 ships carrying 1,282,000 long tons of goods have been unloaded since November 8, 1945, when the Emilie Vidal, first ship to arrive, came into port with engineering and road building equipment, cement and canned army rations.—Reuter.

LEIPZIG SPRING FAIR

Frankfurt, Nov. 17.
Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky, the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Occupation Forces in Germany, has fixed the opening date of the Leipzig Spring Fair for March 4 and the closing date as March 9.—Reuter.

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The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

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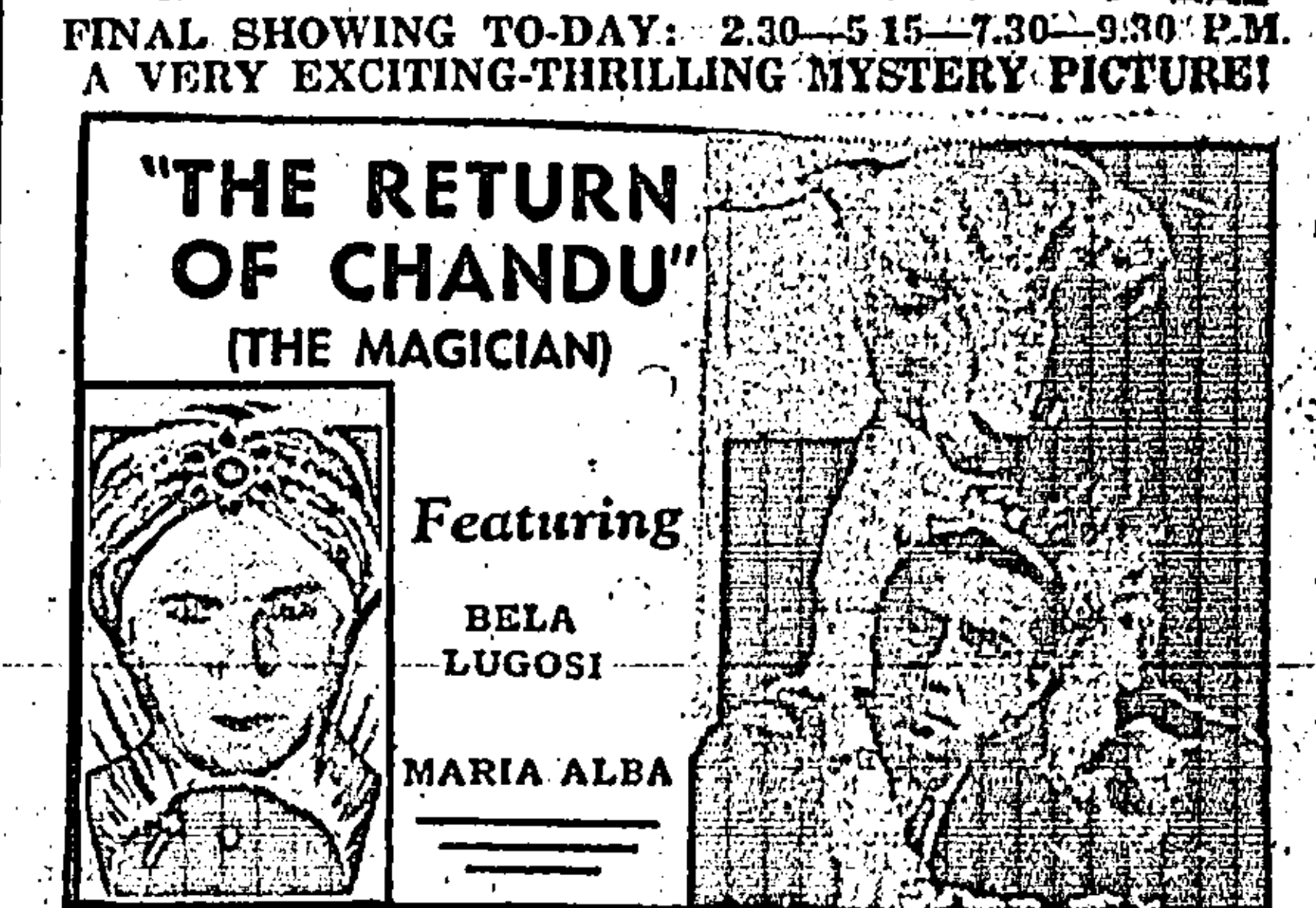
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A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

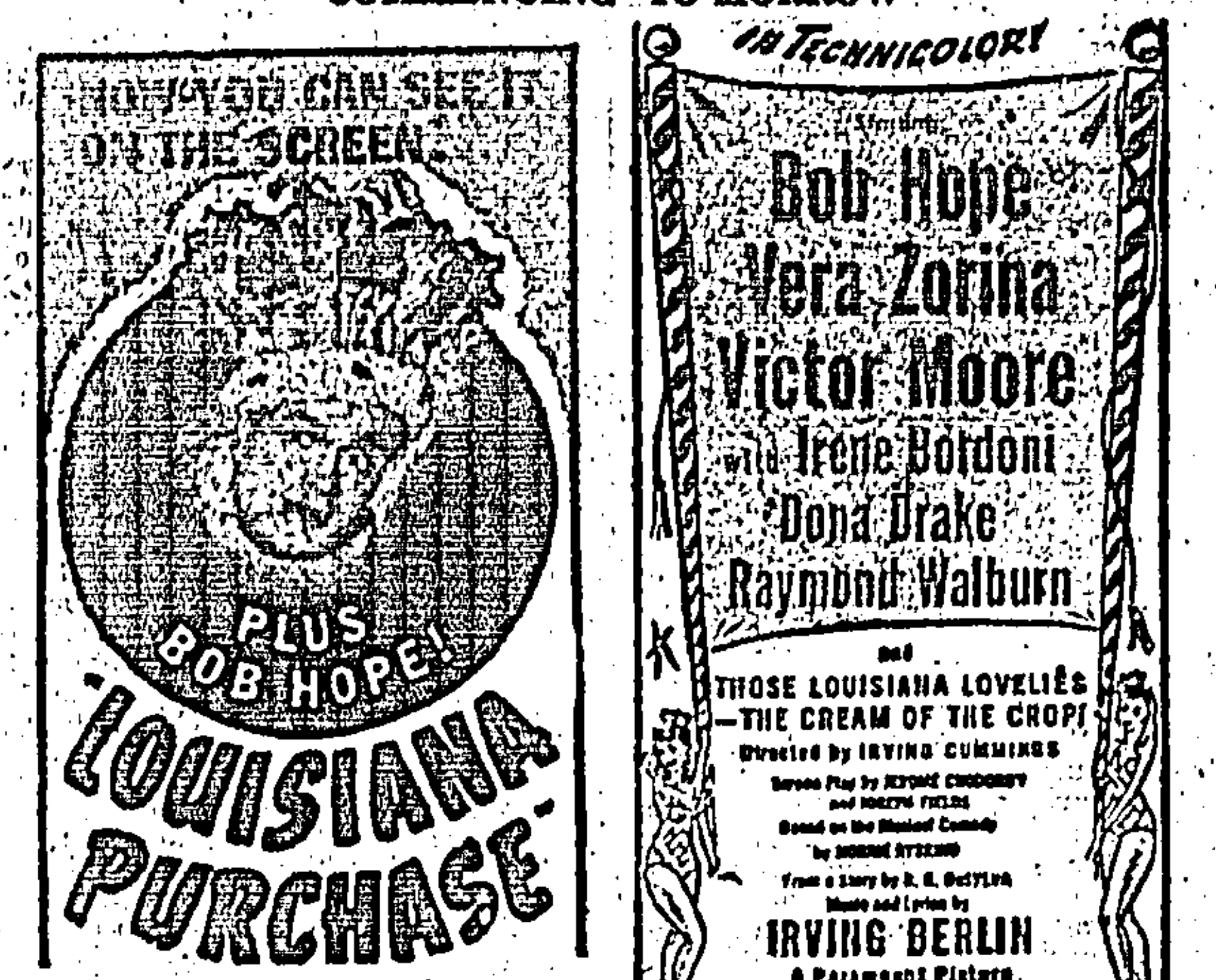
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STOCKHOLM EXPLOSION MACARTHUR RECEIVES BLOOD LETTER

Stockholm, Nov. 18.

The police to-day questioned an insane asylum inmate and considered the possibility that an organised gang was responsible for the series of explosions in Stockholm—the most recent of which occurred on Saturday, shattering an estimated 10,000 windows.

Although he was not convinced that the inmate was guilty, Chief Inspector Zetterquist said he had not abandoned the theory that he was connected with the blasts.

Tokyo, Nov. 18.

Gen Douglas MacArthur to-day received a letter written in blood from a Japanese school teacher who thanked the Supreme Commander for the fulfilment of the purpose of the Occupation.

The school teacher said that he wrote the letter in his own blood to emphasize the sincerity of his deep gratitude.—Central News.

The home guard was alerted after Saturday's explosion.—United Press.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"It's good practice for me, sitting with children—when I have my own some day I'll know how to make them behave!"

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

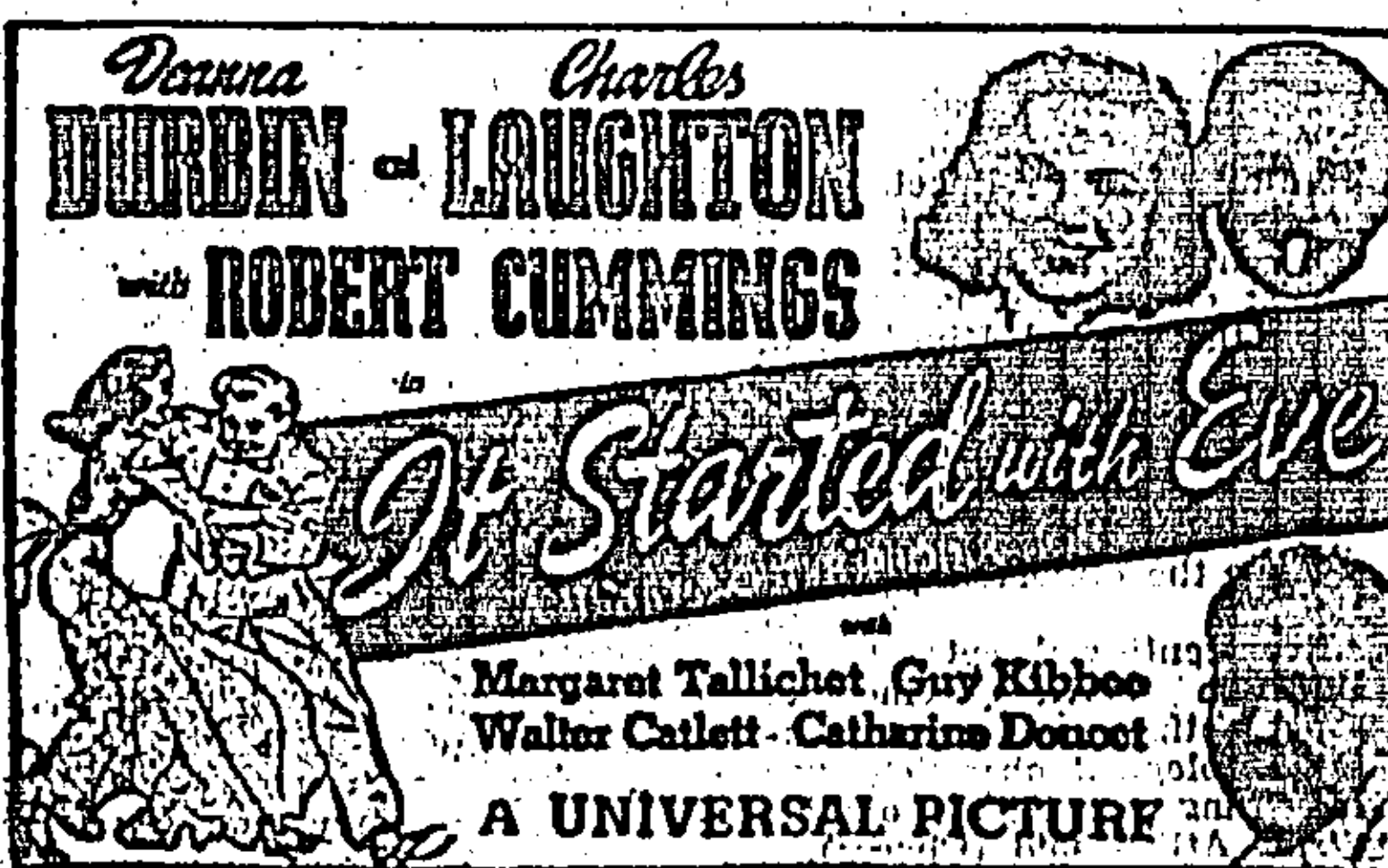
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IN GLORIOUS TECHNICOLOR

COMMENCING THURSDAY



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A Universal SUPER PRODUCTION

Next Change: "Appointment For Love"

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 2)

At the Old Vic. Laurence Olivier—with his mighty triumph on Broadway still fresh in the public mind, has been putting them in. Every night the gallery girls mob him. Policemen are swept aside in the rush as he leaves the stage door. Old-timers tell me they have seen nothing like it since Owen Nares was in his hey-day.

Then the San Carlo Opera Company, from Naples, is turning away the customers. One way and another it's the era of vast crowds.

For instance, there is the "British Can Make It" Exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum. On the opening day, 15,000 people crammed the hall. When I went along there were 10,000 people waiting to get in. The folks at the end of the queue would be admitted four hours later. In cash, this represents about £1,400 a day, which is quite a lot of money for going to look at the wonderful things we can't buy yet.

As an exhibition it is superb. It does prove that Britain leads the world in design, in materials and in ideas. You overseas are likely to be able to buy the goods long before we can at home. Most of the exhibits are marked for "export only." As Tommy Trinder says, "You lucky people!"

Boxing Czar

Down in Thick-car Alley they have thought up a new one for return, 40-year-old Jack Solomon, czar of European boxing. They are calling him "King" Solomon. Not very clever, I grant you, but it suits up the tremendous hold on public imagination which this one-time champion and ex-professional (three fights, one hammering) boxer has won. The recent Bruce Woodcock-Gus Lesnovitch match, which the Briton won by a knock-out and put himself in line for a smack at Joe Louis some time in the future lifted Jolly Jack right to the top.

He was way up when he came back from dividing the world with America's Mike Jacobs. To-day, he is the boss of them all. Although he has been promoting fights for 15 years, success has only come in the last 18 months. He got his foot on the rock when he promoted the Jack London-Woodcock battle, for the British heavyweight championship, in April, 1945. (That fight, you may remember, was a close one. Woodcock, the American, was expected to win, but he was knocked out by the Britisher. Solomon has big plans for taking more. I gather, that he will stage at least two big fights this autumn, a couple more in the spring. Then as the biggest promotion of them all, he's hoping to get Mike Jacobs and Joe Louis to agree to a world championship fight in London next June. There'll be a lot of "yes" and "no"

DEBATE ON INDIA?

London, Nov. 18.

Parliamentary circles said to-day that an India debate was expected before the Christmas recess, although the debate has not yet been placed on the agenda.

Labour backbenchers predicted that the debate would be lively since Mr. Winston Churchill, Opposition Leader, was expected to personally lead the opposition in criticising the Government policy in India.—United Press.

about it before things are fixed, but the odds are that Jolly Jack will have his way.

Isager Papers

There's another kind of fight on this week. The papers have been given a little more newspaper and restriction on sales have been lifted. The big boys of Fleet Street threw their hats into the ring with a whoop, and the battle's on. To the observer, the astonishing thing is where they get the circulation from. Overnight, one paper added 300,000 new readers to its roll; another put on 200,000. Any circulation manager you ask says, "We're doing fine." Nobody admits a drop in circulation, and at least two journals are boasting that they'll top the 4,000,000 mark. It makes you think.

Too, of the week is "Secret Session Speeches," a record of the reports which Mr. Churchill made to Parliament at critical moments of the war. They are fascinating reading.

Show of the week is "Piccadilly Hayride," with Sid Fields and a new discovery, Tom Thomas, a former Service entertainer.

SHIPPING NEWS

Aircraft Carrier: Indomitable, L.
Cruiser: Buryat, L.
Destroyer: Penn, L.
Dry Dock: Constance, on Opossum;
Context, AFD 10; Cockade, North Wall.
Frigate: Vessely, Opossum, South Wall.
Tidal Basin: Hant, B. Wilmouth-Hay,
on Cockade, Black Swan 7.
Submarine Depot Ship: Adamant, Dry Dock.
Submarine: Amphion, Astute, Auriga,
on Serbo, Opossum.
TU 1024: Neches (AO 47), A4; YP
348, on Neches.
Chinese Frigate: Pu Po, South Wall.
Chinese Customs Cruiser: Teh Hsing,
WB.

Administered by Commodore-In-
Commission
Depot Ship: Tamar (Afloat), West Arm.
Vessels: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
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Many Objections To U.S. Charter At The Economic Conference

(By Sidney Campell)

London, Nov. 17.

The most serious objections to Washington's suggested Charter at the London Economic Conference are to the abolition of quantitative restrictions.

Australia, New Zealand, India, China, France and Holland emphatically oppose their abolition. They are willing to accept various limitations on the use of these restrictions but nothing near to what the charter proposes.

The joint committee on the industrialisation of backward countries, established mainly on India's initiative, may be able to bridge the gap during the coming week.

State trading is another headache. Countries with state import monopolies can obviously circumvent tariff reductions. The charter has well known provisions designed to obviate this through the United States recognises that any state trading country which is determined to circumvent these provisions could find ways of doing so.

Czechoslovakia proposes the complete deletion of these provisions and a free hand for state trading though the United States naturally disagrees. Britain is decidedly interested (because some members of the British Government believe that bulk buying alone can give Britain an escape from certain provisions of the Anglo-American loan agreement which they consider unrealistic) but Britain finds that other countries are willing to fight this battle for her.

The crucial issue of negotiating reductions of tariffs and preferences

Giral Promises Free Elections After Franco Overthrow

New York, Nov. 18. Dr. Jose Giral, Premier of the Spanish Republican Government in exile, arriving to press the United Nations Assembly for economic sanctions against Franco and a diplomatic break with the Madrid regime, to-day promised "free" elections within six to 12 months under UNO control after Franco's overthrow, and pledged the Republican Government to accept any decision of the Spanish electorate in such an election—even to return Franco if Spain wants that, or restoration of the monarchy if they choose that over a republic.

In a statement to the press, Giral proposed a four-point programme for anti-Franco action by the UN Assembly:

(1) Re-affirmation by the Assembly of the Declaration at San Francisco, Madrid and London, declaring Spain from membership as long as the Franco regime remains in power;

(2) Extension of that ban by Assembly action to all UN specialised agencies, such as the World Health Organisation;

(3) Declaration by the Assembly recommending, but not requiring, members of UNO to break diplomatic relations with the Franco regime;

(4) Limited economic sanctions—United States to cease all export of petroleum products to Spain; Britain to cease coal exports and to buy Spanish exports, chiefly olive oil, fruits, vegetables and cork which Giral said brings Franco virtually needed \$40,000,000 foreign exchange annually.

Giral wants UNO control of the elections as in Greece but rejected the Cuban proposal that Latin American nations control a nationwide plebiscite to ascertain what kind of regime the Spanish people want without unduly interfering.

The exiled premier hinted that another civil war "might be inevitable" if UNO does not cast its influence decisively on the side of democracy in Spain.—United Press.

Air Lines Blame Shipping Competition

New York, Nov. 18. The first TWA trans-Atlantic plane to leave New York since the pilots' strike began on October 1 left New York yesterday with 13 passengers aboard a Constellation for Paris.

Air travel on both trans-Atlantic and domestic services has slumped so extensively that all major lines are now following Pan-American lead in announcing cuts from 10 to 20 per cent in personnel, blaming the slump on competition from steamships.—United Press.

Caught Loitering Outside Monty's House

London, Nov. 18. Two young men loitering behind a house in Westminster Gardens early to-day got unusually prompt attention from the police.

The court where they pleaded not guilty to attempted theft from an automobile, they learned the house was the residence of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery.

The police said they were satisfied there was no political motive involved.—United Press.

Alleged Coercion To Force Labour Leader To Attend Assembly

Shanghai, Nov. 18. The Leftist afternoon paper Lien Ho Jih Pao to-day published a statement from Chu Hsueh-fan, chairman of the Chinese Association of Labour, alleging that he had been coerced to attend the National Assembly.

The statement charged "continuous Government attempts to break the unity of workers by forcing the Chinese Association open to a demonstration against Communism, which it does not feel."

The Government threatened to publish in the name of the Chinese Association of Labour a statement denouncing the Communists and the Democratic League, but this was never agreed by the Chinese Association and would not be tolerated by the workers.

Chu said he was forced to go to Hongkong whence he intends to carry on the fight. He was a former member of the Kuomintang.—United Press.

Election Law Discussion

Nanking, Nov. 18. Lively discussions on the election law governing the Presidium featured the first session of the preparatory meeting of the National Assembly this morning under the chairmanship of Dr. Sun Fo.

Conceding that the election law is not perfect, he said that the Presidium shall be 55 units to be elected from among the 213 candidates.

Mr. Yang Tsi-chung, representative of the Miao Tribe in Kweichow, asked that the Miao Tribe be treated as one of the 55 units like Mongolia and Tibet. To this suggestion Mr. Chang Tso-fan, Chairman of the Central Cultural Movement Committee, objected.

He said that the Miao Tribe is not a national or professional group or parties. The Miao tribe was only part of Kweichow.

Labour, farmer and trade representatives expressed dissatisfaction over the fact that professional groups were not treated as electing units, while liberal professions were. They demanded that this be corrected and urged for representation of the farming classes, who comprise 80 per cent of the population, in the Presidium.

The delegates demanded that the election units be abolished altogether and a general election be held instead.

The meeting will be resumed tomorrow.—Central News.

RAY MILLAND FETED

Cannes, Nov. 18. Ray Milland, received an official welcome here this morning as the Mayor and top city officials warmly saluted the popular film star during a brief ceremony at the City Hall.

Milland, who was awarded the International Grand Prix for the best male performance by the Film Festival held here recently, is scheduled to leave to-morrow by plane for Sweden.—United Press.

Gen Marshall As Defence Witness In Tokyo Trial?

Tokyo, Nov. 18.

The United States special mediator in China, Gen. George Marshall, may be called to Tokyo as a defence witness in the war crimes tribunal, the United Press learned to-day.

Mr. Owen Cunningham, defence attorney, said a formal request to bring Gen Marshall to Tokyo will be submitted to the tribunal sometime next week on behalf of his client, Hiroshi Oshima, former Japanese Ambassador to Berlin. Mr. Cunningham will first ask Gen Marshall to be made available for preliminary interrogation in China after which he may be asked to come to Tokyo to testify before the war crimes tribunal.

It is understood that Gen Marshall will be asked to testify about German-Japanese military collaboration, United States preparations for the Pacific war and whether the Japanese-American war was a surprise.

Gen Marshall formerly served as US Army Chief of Staff and retained that position throughout the hostilities.

It was also learned that Mr. Jose Laurel, President of the puppet Philippines Republic, who is now facing a treason trial in Manila, would be among the 40 witnesses that the Tokyo defence wants to present testimony.

In today's session Tribunal President Sir William Webb ruled that although the United States special assistant Secretary of State Joseph W. Ballentine's affidavit was drawing conclusions which at the same time were the conclusions of the court, the court would ignore them as conclusions and draw its own from the facts Ballentine presented.

Sir William told Chief Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan, however, that he must press for acceptance of any particular conclusions to which he wished to bring the court's attention.

Mr. Ballentine read his own 5,000-word affidavit with frequent references to documents and described Japanese diplomacy since the beginning of the century as double dealing.—United Press.

STUDENT RIOTS IN CAIRO

Cairo, Nov. 18.

Continuing their demonstrations, medical students this morning turned over and set afire a street car in front of their college centre in Cairo.

Large police forces surrounded the college and arrested students leaving the building while other college students reportedly were barricading themselves.

The medical students used Christmas crackers to frighten the police away while setting fire to the street. The police thinking that the students were firing pistols retreated. Soon after a rumour circulated that the students opened fire on the police.

Following the students' riot British military police cars were circulating the streets displaying a large sign: "Cairo out of bounds."—United Press.

ATTEMPT TO BORROW U.S. ATOM BOMBS BY BRITAIN FAILS

London, Nov. 18.

The Daily Express said to-day that diplomatic moves to borrow some of America's store of 100 atom bombs had failed and that none at present was being manufactured in Britain.

The article said that military strategists believed there was little likelihood of Britain having little appreciable number of bombs in its arsenal for the next five years. It said two factors were holding up development of atomic energy for military purposes: 1. The hope that an international agreement through UNO will make atom bombs unnecessary, and, 2. The complete secrecy maintained by the United States on the method of making plutonium.—United Press.

Fire In Hold of U.S. Supply Ship

Bristol, Nov. 18.

A fire broke out in the No. 2 hold of the American naval supply ship Mercury at Avonmouth docks this morning.

The Bristol fire brigades donned respirators to battle their way into the smoke filled hold as the ship lay in the Royal Edward dock.—United Press.

U.S.-CHINA AIR LINK

Washington, Nov. 18.

The Southern Airlines expects to formally inaugurate its projected regular service between the United States, China and the Philippines on December 1.

It is expected that the airline will connect Seattle with Shanghai and other Far Eastern points.—Central News.

Le Havre, Nov. 18.

The freighter-liner Desirade arrived here on Sunday with 10 tons of Brazilian coffee in the first ship to reach France since liberation.—United Press.

"REBEL" MOTION DEBATE

(Continued from Page 1)

tested and fought against it. But not a word had been said against the treaty between China and the United States signed a few days ago, which, he said, brutally asserted the right of economic interference.

What happened when the United States brutally asserted that it was going to hold the book over the heads of the Chinese—United Nations or no United Nations? From Britain's silence on this matter he could only conclude that Britain was somewhat more closely affiliated at the moment to the United States than to the Soviet Government.

Intelligence Pooled Mr. Crossman said he was told on relatively good authority in the United States that the most secret intelligence was still pooled between the United States and Britain.

As Germany, Japan and Italy had disappeared, about whom was that most secret intelligence being collected? If secret intelligence was being pooled did not that commit Britain to a de facto alliance?

He asked for a reply to the following three questions:

1. Would the Government disavow the proposals for an Anglo-American alliance outlined in the Fulton speech?

2. Had the Government agreed to the standardisation of arms and equipment between America and this country and would part of British equipment be supplied from America?

3. Were staff conversations now proceeding between Britain and America?

Result of Answers The answers to these questions would enable the whole world to appreciate the extent to which Great Britain was committed to alliance with the United States.

Declaring that he had responsibility for the drift into ideological blocs was that of America and Russia, Mr. Crossman said that Mr. Roosevelt's death had brought with it the disintegration of all the progressive forces in America.

The Democratic Party had turned into a political party, he said, and the Republican Party had formally announced that only free enterprise would work at home and abroad.

Mr. Crossman said that at the present moment in the United States, the two parties were powerful, ambitious men of the Army and Navy Departments. Mr. Henry Wallace, had given a clear warning of the militarist tendency in certain groups close to the American administration.

After referring to the demonstration of force with the atom bomb at Bikini and the American fleet's exercises in the Mediterranean and the way the Yugo-Slav crisis had been handled, Mr. Crossman said Britain was faced in America with a very dangerous tendency which she had no power to check.

America must work out its own fate. There would eventually be a great slump, a second new deal, and America would work itself out of the way the world was now going, but it would be illusory to believe there was an economic basis for Anglo-American alliance.

The second main cause of the ideological drift had been the diplomatic offensive launched by the Russians against the British Empire, the net result of which had been to make America swing into line and begin her counter-squeeze.

Armistice But No Peace It was a tragic mistake and there was a perpetual state of armistice with no peace and tension between two worlds similar to that of the 1930s.

Asking why there was "all this incessant fear of war," Mr. Crossman suggested as a basic proposal for the Government that Britain as a country, should make the admission, now, that there was no ganging up for war.

"We should put everything we have into our Socialist policy of straightening and building up any nation we could help."

The alternative to the principles of Mr. Churchill's speech at Fulton was to co-operate fully and freely with Russia and America and refuse exclusive commitments with either side. Through that independence Britain would exert that moral influence which alone could save the world.

If Britain put her domestic policy into effect, it would prevent a Third World War.

Mr. Crossman concluded by saying that he and his supporters were not forcing the vote. He realised the difficulties before the Government.

Mr. J. Reeves, a member of the National Executive of the Labour Party, seconded the amendment.

He said whoever brought the United States and Russia together in unity would render mankind a supreme service. Britain was in a peculiar position and could help to do that very considerably.

He said that he declared that Britain was not prepared to go to war with Russia under any circumstances. He said the forces of the Left were not to be encouraged.

Capt Crookshank (Cons.) said the Opposition did not wish to intervene at length on this subject within the Labour Party, but he said the only fair way of treating the Foreign Secretary was to have a vote.

He would then know how many votes supported the mover of the amendment. He said he was a member of the intellectuals of the Labour Party.

Declaring that the Opposition utterly opposed the amendment and the idea that British foreign policy should not be based on clear British interests but on ideological aspirations, Capt Crookshank said the Conservative Party supported the Government's foreign policy and would vote with the Government even though they were the Opposition.

Capt Crookshank said that Mr. Bevin in New York should not have to look over his shoulder to see what support he was getting at home.

From his conduct, at least up till now, in actual affairs, Mr. Bevin had been the spokesman for Britain as a whole.

After saying that Mr. Bevin was trying to build up the power and authority of the United Nations, to settle the treaties on lines of false peace and Democratic practice, and was trying to establish peace on the basis of truth, freedom and justice, Capt Crookshank declared: "As long as he continues in this way he will have our support in all negotiations and we will be no parties to stab him in the back—which is what his friends are trying to do."

"Let the House, by its vote to-day, show to the world that this amendment merely represents the ill-considered views of a few dissident and disgruntled Socialists."

Mr. J. Nally (Lab.) said the average Briton believed the root of the present trouble lay in the fact that Soviet Russia did